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Circulation During June.

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of June, 1903, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date	Copies	Date	Copies
1.....	114,050	16.....	115,240
2.....	115,610	17.....	115,240
3.....	115,710	18.....	114,720
4.....	115,550	19.....	113,000
5.....	116,240	20.....	114,780
6.....	117,050	21.....	119,200
7.....	120,530	22.....	113,210
8.....	115,610	23.....	112,050
9.....	118,290	24.....	113,810
10.....	124,700	25.....	112,400
11.....	119,110	26.....	111,610
12.....	119,300	27.....	113,010
13.....	119,210	28.....	117,870
14.....	120,540	29.....	111,730
15.....	115,570	30.....	112,000

Total for the month.....3,472,470

Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed.....64,130

Net number distributed.....3,408,340

Average daily distribution.....113,611

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of June was 6.96 per cent.

W. B. CARR.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of July, 1903.

J. P. FARISH,

Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo.

My term expires April 25, 1904.

WORLD'S—1904—FAIR.

UNDERNEATH THE NOISE.

Oldest inhabitants who seek cause for pessimism this Fourth of July will have no trouble in finding plenty upon which to reflect. If they are thoughtfully patriotic, they will see men wasting their time and substance on things which are far from contemplation of the great deeds of the forefathers. If they are lovers of noisy and soul-distracting pyrotechnics, they will shake their heads at the comparatively quiet celebrations of the youthful patriots.

Yet they only repeat the century-old sayings of their kind. The Declaration of Independence is celebrated as honestly as it was written. Noble deeds have been performed since then. There are patriots as brave to-day as those who fought the Revolution. Orators may not make the eagle spread his pinions as much as in bygone days, but the spirit of independence is abroad in the land, just as in the past. The heart of the people is right—the Spanish-American War proved as much and went further by demonstrating a unanimity of purpose in defense of the country.

We remember that Jefferson wrote the immortal document and that we were first free in name July 4, 1776. Like the family Bible, this fact gathers dust, but is ever present. We recall that a couple of men named Sampson and Schley quarreled about a notable victory which was gained on a certain Fourth not so many years ago.

All together, it is the greatest day in our history, yet the chief celebrations to-day will be in the baseball parks and along the banks of lakes and streams where fish abound. There will be the biggest crowds of the year at all the places of amusement. High spirits will run riot, and in the morning we shall be glad that Sunday is a day of rest.

Americans are accustomed to take patriotism for granted. The newspapers have done their part in relegating the orator to the rear. The undercurrent of civic devotion is as strong as ever and will continue to be so as long as a republican form of government continues.

FIRM IN THIS COURSE.

Lately the officers of the Taxpayers' League stated in a circular letter, which was issued only to members of the association, that, if all administrations were as capable and trustworthy as the present one presided over by Mayor Wells, the public could be content. This unsolicited and unexpected commendation not only explains truly the actual condition of the public business, but draws attention to large results that have been achieved by straight, every-day business endeavor.

The principal officers of the administration are so constituted that neither praise nor criticism will serve them from their policy. They know their duty and perform it—the purpose for which they were elected. But the public should follow attainments and form a judgment so that a standard may be established by which humbug in the future can be distinguished from solid deeds.

Happily, the people have a way of arriving at the truth. Their intuition is more often right than wrong. It did not take them long to discover the sincerity and ability of Circuit Attorney Folk, or of Mayor Wells, or even of officials less prominent. They elected these men on a platform of reform and they were not so slow to note improvement when it came.

The people of St. Louis may justly congratulate themselves over the change that has been made. Every branch of the government is better. The city's business is well managed. The officials are resolved to make enviable records and to set a standard for the future.

The work of Mr. Folk, Mr. Wells and their assistants should be watched for the good it will do. Their term is half over and in two years the voters will be called upon to put good men in office again. They must take interest in public affairs and in officials. Whether the new standard will be maintained will depend upon them. Therefore, they must be familiar with developments.

All that could be done the officials have accom-

plished. Almost without exception they have shown fidelity and competency. Messrs. Folk and Wells stand out in relief because they, being the leaders, represent reform and reconstruction. Other officials, whose work is not so noticeable, are, in their departments, doing equally as well. They, too, deserve credit.

The administration should remain firm in its established course. The officials should be steadfast in the proper performance of duty; not for personal aggrandizement, but in order to make good government lasting. There was an incentive for reform. Satisfaction with good government and its benefits will be an incentive for continuation of good government. If there was a reason to vote against unfit men, there will be reason to vote for principle. It is not a matter of party alone, but of civic pride. Every man, in and out of office, must act for St. Louis. The fight against wrong is not yet over, although reform is realized.

FEDERAL MACHINE.

It is partly coincidence and partly consequence that during the past year, while boodle questions have been agitating the public in general, there have been so many striking exhibitions of the nature and operations of Federal patronage machines, or, more definitely, Republican State machines. As some people know and many others surmise, the Republican national managing machine is made up of State parts, the whole responding to the engineering talents of a few great leaders.

In several conspicuous instances the inner nature of the engine has been revealed. Its component parts in Rhode Island, Delaware, New York and Pennsylvania are seen to be bad in every department. Aldrich's machine is sourced in bribery; Aldrich's organization is corrupt in every detail; Platt's is scarcely better, and Quay's wonderful creation is even worse. Three of these men are United States Senators; the fourth aspires to be and doubtless will be at the next vacancy.

In some States there are small competing factions which harass the machine—there must always be dissatisfaction while there are spoils to divide—but in the main the State machines are intact, acting as units. In most instances they are commanded by United States Senators or Representatives or both. It does not follow that because a man is "good" in his domestic, personal or business relations he is "good" politically. Hanna is "good" in perhaps all senses save the political; in politics he is a monster of method without distinctions. So, to some extent, is every Senator who handles a machine throttle.

All the machines subsist primarily upon patronage. When to the power of disposition of Federal officials is added political control of the State the machine becomes invincible. With its growth in power, as exemplified in Pennsylvania, there is corresponding growth in corruption. In no single instance has a machine, which attained sufficient strength to ignore the people's wishes, failed to ignore them; in no such instance has there been State government satisfactory to the people; in no such instance has the consideration of public service or of State welfare been held above extension of power and dominion.

In a dual sense the national machine makes for bad rule. Its local strength helps it to seize upon State government—except for a local Democrat in Missouri and the fact that local Republican politics has been poorly played for many years to the disgust not only of Democrats but of Republicans. Missouri might have illustrated the drawing power of a patronage machine—and when States are secured they reinforce the central strength.

Neither the local functions of Federal government nor the functions of State government are exercised primarily for government's sake, where the machine reaches a high development, but are subordinated to political exigencies, used one to further the other's strength, and so inseparably linked that communities are virtually under one ruling power, and that a corrupt power essentially. It is thus forcibly apparent that a national machine is in many respects an influence both to destroy the dual nature of government, tending to detract from the autonomy of the State, and to undermine the constitutional principles upon which the nation itself stands.

It is a singular fact that the gigantic national machine has developed its highest perfection under the direct influence and encouragement and partly under the manipulation of President Roosevelt.

POLITICS AND KISHENEV.

Usually President Roosevelt has been clever enough to depart from the beaten path in such a way that the imputation of politics could be denied vociferously by his friends. "Such frankness, such perfect openness, such sincerity" have been the shibboleth. Maneuvers political have never been admitted by the toadies of his successful career.

A few days ago The Republic asserted that his promise to forward the B'Nal Brith petition to the Russian Government was nothing but politics. Now the Globe-Democrat admits as much and explains the stubbornness of the President by his fear that former President Cleveland's speech at the large Jewish mass meeting and the report that Cleveland's name would head a petition of protest might give Democrats prestige.

What a tale for the nations. Jealousy of a predecessor as the basis of an international episode is a new departure in this country. Like the smallest ward politician, Roosevelt abandons dignity to accept credit for a humanitarian plea which he could not endow with official authority.

This is not the sort of thing to be expected of the highest official in the land or the world. The eighty millions of people whom he is supposed to represent do not take kindly to the willing grasp of a doubtful opportunity for self-advertisement and supposed devotion to humanitarian duty.

His shrewd political advisers have seen the boomerang. The action of their leader makes them shake their heads. They think that he is playing with dangerous fire. The sufferings of the Kishenev Jews and the culpability of the Russian Government should not be made the cat's-paw of personal politics, yet that is what Roosevelt is doing unless Republican organs are mistaken.

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.

Once more the glorious, noisy, radiant Fourth is here, and again we are prepared to commemorate the winning of our independence by killing or wounding one another, eating too much, perceiving too freely or doing something unique or notorious. It's a great thing to be free, even though we have become a despot of colonies and can't convince ourselves that certain other peoples are qualified to have liberty.

There's no day like the Fourth of July. There never was any day half as great. It is the day of all days. It's a good day for shooting off fireworks, a good day for basket picnics, a good day for fishing, a good day for running away from civilization with a few merry friends, a good day for hiding and being happy in a cool, secluded spot, a good day for almost anything and everything except to sleep. It's a bad day for old fogies and persecuted animals.

The Fourth is, in reality, a brief, annual reproduction of the Revolutionary War. The small boy kills a few other boys with his toy pistol to show that he can find the "whites of their eyes." The big boy, armed with a revolver, aims a few bullets at the azure sky and manages to hit two or three pedestrians down the street or a neighbor in the attic. Little girls and big girls are in the habit of wounding their

fingers with firecrackers and similar warlike instruments of the day.

We are free to-day. In fact, we only think we are free. We have had liberty up to a short time ago, but, thanks to the Republican party, the trusts and the high protective tariff, we have it no longer. Russia is a nation without a constitution. We, however, have the proud distinction of being a nation with a constitution that is becoming useless and sufficiently pliable to be adjusted to suit the whims of the afore-said Republican party and its general managers, the trusts. With militarism and a high protective tariff the United States will not long need a constitution.

However, it is nice to imagine that we are free. That is the next best state to being actually free. On this Fourth, therefore, we may congratulate ourselves that we are allowed to give vent to fancy. If we can't all be capitalists and officeholders in the Republican party, we can be patriots, and, if the truth were told, most of us prefer to be patriots. Most of us would rather celebrate the Fourth in the United States than live in our own castles in Belgrade—if we had them.

So, let us feel to-day like millionaires and spend all our money to make the rest of the people happy. Let us believe that our neighbors are direct, liberal descendants of the soldiers who fought in the British and Hessian armies and make them endure the consequences. Let us frame resolutions of gratitude to the Republican party and the trusts for permitting us to deceive ourselves in the absurd belief that we are free.

LET US RATIFY

Let us ratify militarism and the "water-cure" and imperialism, and assert the doctrine that we alone, by the consent of Mark Hanna, Roosevelt and Pierpont Morgan, are the one nation that is fit to have a democratic form of government, with an unnecessary and flexible constitution, which, by order of the trusts, follows the flag. At any rate, let us take delight in the fact that at least the flag is left to us.

PUBLICITY IS NEEDED.

Now the officials of the Interior Department in the Indian Territory have begun to stop talking about the scandals which every one believes to exist in that part of the country. Members of the Dawes Commission, Indian Agents and court attaches refuse to discuss the impending investigation into their official conduct and repeat monotonously the old refrain, "We are open to inspection by the Government, and it is no one else's business."

Secrecy in connection with every attempt to uncover rascality in the Post Office, War and Interior departments seems to be one of those pernicious "courtesies" which have become agreeable to the Republican national administration. The President, talkative about everything heretofore, has ordered all subordinates to be as clams for silence.

Just as in the Post-Office Department, the people will demand a thorough investigation of Indian affairs. The Indian business has been too much of a snap for shrewd politicians. Political carpetbaggers have aroused the open disgust of citizens in the Indian Territory. For months and years, the newspapers of the Territory have told of unscrupulous practices.

Why not publicity? The public objects to sugar-coating technicalities for the protection of the men now charged with misdoings in office. The wires to Washington must not be pulled to drop friendly secrecy over congressional and senatorial favorites. Let in the light and half the battle for decency will be won. No innocent man can suffer.

The rascals must be caught and held before public opinion. Friendly partisans should not be permitted to protect them from just condemnation. Concealment is the one thing they most desire. These official darkening are the greatest reason for a lack of confidence in the investigation.

TWO-PERCENT EXPERIENCE.

Seventy-five thousand dollars with which to pay claims of three and a quarter millions is the finish to the famous E. J. Arnold turf-investment concern. A trustee has been appointed to take charge and distribute this princely dividend to the men and women who invested in the gambling venture.

It is not surprising that there is a lull in get-rich-quick companies. If the mails, advertisements and posters are scanned, a lack of 100-per-cent-on-your-investment literature will be observed. Fortunes in a day are not proclaimed from the house-tops with the old persistence.

Evidently the people have not forgotten the collapse of the Arnold scheme and similar ventures. On a final division of proceeds the investors in Arnold's will receive two per cent of the money which they put into the great racing swindle. Ryan's paid 15 per cent. And so on down the list.

Still there remain some millions of men and women who like to be humbugged and, as one classic has it, a sucker is born every minute. A new growth will come on in a short time, money-hard-earned money—will be put into the hands of schemers and the easy dupes will again lose their little all. Like winter and summer, these concerns, in one form or another, are periodic visitors. Only thorough publicity and the use of common sense can render them harmless.

Former Governor Lon V. Stephens says that Ed Butler offered him \$20,000 to appoint Jim Butler Excise Commissioner. Boogie had defeated the passage of feed-reduction bills for this office time and again. The next session of the General Assembly cannot afford to permit a continuation of the fee system of compensation.

RECENT COMMENT.

New York's Underground System.

The Criterion.

Hence the subway, which, when completed, will not have its equal in extent or cost. The engineers hope that cars will be running from City Hall to Kingsbridge and Bronx Park by next New Year's Day, and already the work is more than three-quarters completed. The system is nearly twenty-one miles in length and will have about fifty-eight miles of track, the four-track line running north as far as One Hundred and Third street and Broadway, where the subway splits into two sections, of two tracks each, one along Broadway to Kingsbridge, and the other under Lenox avenue, the Harlem River, Westchester avenue and the Southern boulevard to Bronx Park. Its cost will be \$5,000,000, with \$600,000 for equipment.

The completion of the subway will be hailed with relief by millions. During its progress the streets have resembled the ruins of an earthquake. The amount of damage to business caused by the upheaval of such arteries of trade and travel as Forty-second street, Park row, Fourth avenue, and Broadway is incalculable.

Not less than 200 lives have been lost in connection with subway work, of which sixteen resulted fatally, the loss of life, save in one case, being confined to workmen.

Cleveland on Fish.

Collier's.

Mr. Cleveland, whenever he speaks upon matters of pith and moment, speaks in a style whence all elasticity is fled, and solemnity breathes like a knell from every page. Were he not a man of so much usefulness and worth, we should venture to hint that his political utterances lack yeast. They sometimes remind us of that bread which we were wont to receive in our less fortunate days. They are heavy, in short. Not so his utterances on fishing. It is almost impossible to believe that the style is all his own. It scampers. It toys with moral propositions. It touches solemn subjects playfully. It breaks jests upon the survival of the fittest. He seems even to give a jocular turn to doctrine that every detail of life is providentially arranged for the best, for he defends impatient fishermen, and, therefore, blasphemous and violent fishermen, because their quitting tactics are good for the fish, and also for the anglers who are not discouraged. If we had the arduous but pleasant task of writing an estimate of Mr. Cleveland, we should give a charming chapter to the petty philosopher by the book.

POEMS WORTH KNOWING.

IT IS NOT ALWAYS MAY.

BY LONGFELLOW.

The sun is bright—the air is clear,
 The daffodils are waving and the ring,
 And from the steadily elms I hear
 The bluebird prophesying Spring.

So blue yon winding river flows
 Seems an outlet from the sky,
 Where, waiting till the west wind blows,
 The freighted clouds at anchor lie.

All things are new—the buds, the leaves,
 That greet the elm tree's nodding crest,
 And even the nest beneath the eaves,
 There are no birds in last year's nest!

All things rejoice in youth and love,
 The freshness of their first delight,
 And loom from the soft heavens above
 The melting tenderness of night.

Maiden, that read'st this simple rhyme,
 Enjoy thy youth, it will not stay;
 Enjoy the fragrance of thy prime
 For oh, it is not always May!

Enjoy the Spring of Love and Youth,
 To some good angel leave the rest;
 For time will teach thee soon the truth,
 There are no birds in last year's nest.



COUNCIL ADVANCES MAYOR'S PLAN FOR GARBAGE PLANT.

Bill Authorizing Board of Public Improvements to Investigate Proposed System is Unanimously Passed.

In the absence of President Horsely, Captain Boyce occupied the chair at yesterday's session of the Council and Henry G. Rolles, acting chairman of the Committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills, reported on the bill authorizing the Board of Public Improvements to take up the question of a municipal garbage plant as suggested by Mayor Wells.

By a unanimous vote the bill passed the Council.

Now that the Mayor's idea of an investigation has been endorsed by the Council the bill goes to the House. As soon as it is passed by that body the Board of Public Improvements will take up the work of looking into the feasibility of both a reduction plant and the hauling of the garbage.

Although the contract for the hauling has nearly five years to run the contract for disposing of the garbage expires a year from next November. President Phillips says that the board will consider both questions at the same time.

Mr. Sheehan introduced a bill authorizing the Bicher Water Bath Company to lay pipe from their present location to a point near the corner of Fourth street and Lucas avenue, with the view of erecting a large bathhouse and hotel.

An ordinance was introduced by Mr. Morton providing for a record of the delinquent street-sprinkling special tax bills, so that they may be referred to more readily. Yesterday's session was the last Mr. Davis will attend until fall, as he and his family depart to-night for Europe, where they will spend the summer.

MAY INDOSE THE LOOP BILL.

Railroad Committee of the House to Report Tuesday.

From persons in a position to know comes the statement that the Railroad Committee of the House will report favorably on the Terminal loop bill, which it has before it, next Tuesday night.

It was further stated that the bill would be passed with certain amendments which would not retard its progress.

One member of the House said, in discussing the bill, that the line of the House would undergo a change when the roll was called, but he predicted a safe majority for the measure.

In explanation of this it was stated that the two factions now existing in the House would split when it came to a deciding vote on the bill, as the members in both the majority and minority who hold different opinions. The bill will not go through by the vote of any one faction, was the prediction made.

Chairman Meehan of the Ways and Means Committee of the House announced last night that there would be a meeting of his committee Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock for the purpose of considering the appropriation bill now before the House.

An ordinance was introduced by the same member authorizing the Board of Public Improvements to erect fire escapes on building No. 2 at the Emergency Hospital.

FOLK MADE A MASTER MASON.

Degree Was Conferred by Grand Master Kuhn of Kansas City.

The degree of Master Mason was conferred upon Circuit Attorney Joseph W. Folk last night. Grand Master Kuhn of the Missouri Grand Lodge, of Kansas City, conferred the degree.

Owing to the position occupied by Mr. Folk and his prominence in the State and city, invitations were sent to 500 Masons. Mr. Folk has been a Mason three years and is a member of Occidental Lodge. An informal reception followed the degree work.

McBaine Still Active.

To the Editor of The Republic.

A dispatch in your paper of June 22 does the citizens of St. Louis proud. It tells of the Baine graft investigation. As a matter of fact, no one has moved out of the town, except temporarily, during the Baine, and all have new moves had, and there is not a vacant house here. We have rented and repaired the hotel to the best landlord we have ever had, and the public can now get as good accommodations there as anywhere along the line of the M. & K. R. R.

The town of McBaine is located at the junction of the Missouri Midland Railroad, with the main line of the M. & K. R. R. nine miles southwest of Columbia, in the midst of the richest agricultural district of Missouri, and is the best shipping point between St. Louis and Booneville. It will rise from the dead and rejuvenated and outlive all its enemies.

News From W. H. Phelps.

To the Editor of The Republic.

At Asheville, N. C., June 22—In The Republic of the 25th inst., appears an article with head lines, "Bill Phelps unloads a mine," in which it is stated in effect that I, in 1899, unloaded a mine upon some State senators, and I trust that you will give the same publicity to my denial that was given the article.

I never sold a mine, or an interest in one, to any Senator, and no Senator ever paid me anything on account of a mine or an interest in one, and I dare say no Senator has stated to anyone that he ever paid me anything for a mine, or that I ever sold or tried to sell him one or an interest in one.

W. H. PHELPS.

A. A. Selkirk & Co.'s.

Regular Saturday sale takes place every Saturday morning at 10:30 o'clock at their store, 1200-1212 Olive street.

Large quantities of furniture, carpets, stoves and other miscellaneous articles are sold at very nominal prices.

FOLLOWED FATHER TO GRAVE.

Daughter Felt She Had Not Been Forgiven for Marrying.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

St. Joseph, Mo., July 3.—Because her father did not forgive her in his lifetime for marrying against his wishes, Mrs. Martha J. Reister, who died yesterday, felt that she was not forgiven for marrying against his wishes. She was the daughter of John Montgomery, a pioneer, who died a few days ago, and her death followed today at the old homestead in South Park.

She came here with her husband, H. C. Reister, from their home in Los Angeles, where she died. She was a native of St. Joseph, Mo., and was the daughter of John Montgomery, a pioneer, who died a few days ago, and her death followed today at the old homestead in South Park.

CARTHAGE CAMP MEETING.

Salvation Army Gathering Attracts Large Crowds.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Carthage, Mo., July 3.—The initial camp meeting of the Salvation Army of the Southwest opened here today at Carthage, Mo., with a large attendance, including fifty-three officers and 200 uniformed soldiers of the organization.

The meeting will continue seven days. This morning Commander Booth Tucker was welcomed to this city in a reception held on the square. Addresses were made by Mayor J. B. Chaffee and ministers of this city. Commander Tucker also spoke.

Missouri Supreme Court.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Jefferson City, Mo., July 3.—Opinions were handed down to-day in the Supreme Court as follows:

Judge Drake: COURT IN RANC.

Wagner vs. Edison Electric, etc., Company; affirmed and remanded; dissenting opinion of Judge Drake.

State ex inf. Attorney General vs. Continental Tobacco Company; motion for rehearing overruled.

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